



1922 SCHOOL SEASON STARTS THIS MONTH

DISTRICT FAVORED WITH 200 PLACES TO GAIN EDUCATION

Field from Kindergarten
To Higher Degrees
Fully Covered.

SOME COURSES FREE

Government Allows Workers
To Study in Time
Employed.

September—the beginning of the season's educational activities in school and college. The university campus, the empty rooms of grammar and high schools, the quiet halls of private institutions which during the summer months have been devoid of all student life, will again be filled with young folks engaged for another season in the competitive race for more learning. The boisterous chatter of sophomores, the meek submission of freshmen and the austere attitude of the all-knowing seniors will rival one another, then commingling as old Father Time announces the opening of the school year 1922.

Everyone today is in some way involved in school learning. In former years when learned bards wrote books and taught their own texts to the youth of the land men were not so dependent on book knowledge. Brawn and muscle and ability to barter shrewdly earned for men places of recognition among their fellows. The book students were the very young, whose attention was directed to printed pages lest they become involved in some greater mischief. Not so today. Man's mental training today is his only assurance of permanent success in the strife of the business or professional world.

Age of Little Importance.

Registration lists of educational institutions indicate that age is becoming a less important factor in recognition of this fact. All ages are represented there; 18 and 25 are no longer limiting years for full or part-time college courses. Grown persons have sought college halls for special courses of study which would enable them to meet competition in the business world; women's professions have increased in great numbers, as have schools for their instruction. No trade today but has its trade school. In every walk of life we find that men's activities have merged into the activities of huge businesses and that to occupy a safe place in such business, demands of the individual a knowledge of commercial or professional practice; the rapid march of events has forced beyond the grasp of the individual enrolled solely in what is generally termed the school of experience.

Washington Is Favored.

Washington the Nation's Capital, is particularly favored as an educational center. Included in the range from college to private school, not to mention the public graded and high schools, there are more than 200 institutions of learning within the city limits. Starting at the top with courses leading to degrees in engineering, theology, law, medicine, science and art, thence to the business and secretarial courses arranged for the student of commercial affairs and along the line to trade school

courses prepared for the instruction of specialists, we find in Washington every educational facility to equip all persons for such mental attainment as their ambition may aspire to, or their position in life demands.

Not only are such facilities at hand for the person whose main interest is in the practice of the labelled professions and trades largely for service in the United States, but there are taught within the shadow of the Capitol of the United States special fitting courses for foreign service.

Sad Commentary.

It has been a sad commentary on the history of America's participation in her own interests abroad or in foreign affairs that our country's representatives have been relatively lacking in the essentials of diplomacy. From Washington there may now be sent forth highly trained students of diplomacy and foreign trade who, because such appointments originate in the Capital, may fittingly represent the entire country as they represent its Capital City.

Instruction in the various educational institutions in Washington is available to all, regardless of such handicaps as limitation of money, time or insufficient preliminary education. Many of the schools are heavily endowed, while all offer scholarships for the financial assistance of worthy students. Tuition rates in nearly all the schools compare favorably with those in other sections of the country, while the many private schools provide amply for the rich or special students. No student, therefore, need forego advanced learning because of financial handicap.

Day and Night Classes.

Day and night classes are conducted for the accommodation of the many thousands of government workers, who during their residence in the Capital City may select courses of study to fit in with their previous education or school training or who may have in contemplation plans for more advanced training. In several government departments, notably the Bureau of Standards, allowance is made on government time for supplementary schooling. That many government workers take advantage of the opportunity afforded for further instruction is indicated by the fact that in the larger universities the majority of students are enrolled for classes from 4:30 p. m. on. The disadvantage of night study is partly compensated for by the opportunity many workers in Washington have for choosing studies allied to their regular work or vice versa, the opportunity to select one of the many government positions similar to the course of study they desire to pursue. Cooperation between the faculties of the universities and schools, and the government departments assure to the student maximum value for each dollar expended for tuition.

To accommodate the great numbers of students assembled from families of the diplomatic and legislative bodies in the city there are more than fifty private schools of every description. Boys' fitting schools and girls' training and boarding schools abound in the residential and suburban district.

Facilities for Research.

No city in the United States affords such vast facilities for extensive research into every achievement in the march of scientific progress as Washington. A local inventor recently made the statement that Washington is the birthplace of more scientific discoveries which have led to revolutionizing industrial development than any other ten-mile square in the world, and then proceeds to state that the inventors of the telegraph, electric railway, telephone, phonograph, flying machine and other inventions developed or perfected their devices in the Capital of the United States.

FOREIGN SERVICE IS LATEST PROFESSION IN U. S. FIELD

Georgetown University Offers Educational Advantages Along Latest Plans.

Foreign service is the latest profession to enter the university circle, states Thomas H. Healy, secretary of the Georgetown University School of Foreign Service. The present generation can remember when practical men ridiculed the value of colleges or universities in preparing for the practical work of life. In spite of this ridicule, it has rapidly become necessary in a large number of the professions to complete a regular university course in that branch before one is able to practice the profession.

Today in most States no one is allowed to practice law, medicine or dentistry without first having completed a standard university course in that branch. The world is realizing more and more the necessity of a systematic and standard training in the principles of each profession.

Until the School of Foreign Service of Georgetown University was instituted, three and a half years ago, foreign service, though recognized as a profession, seemed neither to demand nor get any special training. Commercial concerns in the United States often appointed their foreign representatives from among the men who had made good in the domestic end of the company's business. Few seemed to realize that international commerce is a vitally different thing from domestic commerce. It has been shown time and again that men who were brilliant successes in domestic business proved to be miserable failures in foreign commerce.

Favored By Good Luck.

It is mainly by good luck that our curious method of appointing diplomatic representatives, because

Proofs of this are the models open to public view in the National Museum. This museum and the Library of Congress offer to the student vast resources of accumulated learning, either in books or exhibits, so that classroom instruction may be supplemented by the best examples of the world's work. The Departments of Agriculture and Interior afford the agricultural, chemical or geological student great quantities of valuable data; the Bureau of Standards gives to the scientific student ready access to the most recent developments in the scientific world and the great Bureau of the Census, Veterans' Bureau and Interstate Commerce Commission afford to the business student an opportunity to study the methods of the greatest business and commercial personage in the world, namely, Uncle Sam. The government departments and the free government publications contain a wealth of valuable information for the student who today must cope with great problems on a scale heretofore not required for competition in the world of trade. For the art student there is the Corcoran Art Gallery and the many examples of the world's best architectural design in residential and public buildings.

Congress and the Supreme Court give to the law student practical witness of bar conduct and the rules and procedure of these great legal and parliamentary bodies.

Those, therefore, who supplement or complete their education in the Capital City are particularly favored to find at their service educational facilities unbounded as regards books, instructors or fields of research.

of campaign favors or party influence, has not seriously injured the United States. It is a peculiar phase of the American characteristic that citizens of this country see nothing startling or undesirable in sending as our representatives at the largest capitals of the world men who have not had even five minutes diplomatic experience and who have never made the least study of international affairs. Would America think of sending to represent it at a big banking conference involving billions of dollars a good fellow whose specialty was playing golf and spending his money like a gentleman? And yet our foreign relations involving the fate of the nation are often placed in the hands of men who, while admittedly amateurs, are competing with the world diplomats who have been carefully trained in the game during anywhere from twenty-five to sixty years. The present Secretary of State, Mr. Hughes, in recent vigorous speeches has put this matter plainly before the American public and insists that we are to keep a first place in the world and we must have a properly trained diplomatic corps that is appointed on a basis of ability.

The School of Foreign Service of Georgetown University was founded with the assistance of men whose sight was broad enough to look ahead and see the inevitable necessity of training systematically for foreign service as one trains for medicine or law. The past few years have shown most clearly the necessity of a broad, firm training for foreign trade. One illustration will serve our purpose. Up until recently the average exporter knew little and cared less about the facilities of the principal ports of the world. He did not consider that this was any concern of his. When the Cuban boom came, based on the increase in the price of sugar, the Cubans spent money like water. Tremendous demands were

DEAN OF FOREIGN SERVICE SCHOOL



Dr. R. S. MacElwain, dean of the School of Foreign Service, Georgetown University, who is now in Mexico at the head of a party of fifty students of the school studying economic conditions in that country.

SCHOOL DIRECTORY TO ASSIST READERS

The following is but a partial list of the many educational institutions in Washington. The information given may be supplemented by inquiry to the school editor, The Herald.

Are you interested in—

Art.
Washington School of Art, 1502 Fourteenth street northwest.
National School of Fine and Applied Art, Connecticut avenue and M street northwest.
Dorsey Doniphan, Art Studio, 1624 H street northwest.
Corcoran School of Art, Corcoran Art Gallery, Seventeenth and New York avenue northwest.

Business Colleges.
Lake School, 410 Southern Building.

Stewards, 1202 F street northwest.
Strayers, 719 Thirteenth street northwest.

Temple, 1419 G street northwest.
Woods School, 311 East Capitol street southeast.

Commerce.
American Commerce Association, 610 Star Building, Eleventh street and Pennsylvania avenue northwest.

National School of Commerce, 1419 F street northwest.

Drafting.
Columbia School of Drafting, Fourteenth and T streets northwest.
Y. M. C. A., Seventeenth and G streets northwest.

Dramatic Art.
O'Connor's School of Expression, Mills Building.
Estelle Allen, Studio, 1614 I street northwest.

Hickman School of Expression, 1115 Connecticut avenue northwest.

Language.
Berlitz School, 816 Fourteenth street northwest.

Spanish School of Washington, 1412 I street northwest.

Music.
Washington Conservatory of Music, Seventeenth street and Pennsylvania avenue northwest.
Mrs. Edna Bishop Daniels, 1210 G street northwest.

Lovett School of Music, 2019 N street.
George F. Schimmel, 1764 K street northwest.

Preparatory Schools.
Y. M. C. A., Seventeenth and G streets northwest.

Y. W. C. A., 1333 F street northwest.

Army and Navy, Connecticut avenue and Upton streets northwest.

Emerson Institute, 1735 P street northwest.

The Misses Eastman School, 1305 Seventeenth street northwest.

Universities and Colleges.
George Washington University, 2033 G street.

Georgetown University.
American University, Nineteenth and F streets northwest.

Research University, 20 Jackson place northwest.

Motor Schools Give Auto Instruction

The American Motor Schools at Sixteenth and U streets northwest are declared to be the largest and best equipped automobile schools in the East. Completion of the course offered fits men for positions as garage owners, managers, mechanics, salesmen, vulcanizers, welders, chauffeurs, etc. Motion pictures are used to supplement the course.

Courses in general mechanics, battery building; acetylene welding and the construction and operation of tractors and power lighting systems are included. It is generally considered that eight weeks instruction will thoroughly train auto mechanics.